THE WAR IN MEXICO.

The Greatest Revolution that Ever Desolated the Unfortunate Republic.

THE BEST GENERALS REVOLTING.

Juarez Making a Dead Stand Against Diaz.

AMERICAN PROTECTORATE DISMISSED.

Bands of Robbers Infesting the Roads.

FORCED CONTRIBUTIONS ON FOREIGNERS.

Murder and Rapine the Order of the Day.

maxico, Nov. 29, 1871.
exico is at this moment plunged in a revolution
for greater magnitude and importance than any
to that which overthrew Santa Anna in the year It may be correct to state that every State in the Union, except Lower California, Sonora, Chi-bushus and Yucatan, either through their Gover-nors or prominent military leaders, are over-whelmed by a revolution which has for its object the rejection of Benito Juarez as President of the repu lie for another term of four years, upon the ground that he has already presided over fourteen years—a period lengthened contrary to the spirit if the letter of the constitution, and that he has secured his nominal and illegal re-election by and by violently stamping out the rights of a free people entitled to free suffrage.

is a fact to which attention should be alled that the military men now engaged this revolution are the same men—genened M. Junrez in the contest against rench intervention, and who most distinshed themselves in the engagements which took too between the liberat forces and those of the such, Austrians and Imperial Mexicans. I give Previño, Naranjo, Negrete, Narvaez, Galindo, Pon-iones, Rivera, Mier y Teran, Jimenez, Guerra, Mardez will be remembered as former Governor of the Biste of Puebla. It is announced that he has been named to that position again by General Diak, the now acknowledged head of the revolution. Trevido, known as Governor of Ruevo Leon, and the hero of the defeat of Martines, the rebel in 1870. The letter now bear followed in the latter now being fellow robel with no. Fellx Diax is present Governor of Oaxaca; the was formerly becretary of War, under tent Juarez, and Mier y Teran has just been ede during the late contest against ats before Queretare; Garcia de la Governor of Zacatocas in 1800 and

emergal. Post into Dala to Term Republican along to embergians, we shared along the adversillate and giores, during resists and along the second of the soble gride of subtriction, we shared singular drawning and the second of the soble grides of division, in order to make the grand and the liberal party the soon of nalious which history us, sorely to perpetual the sould be soon of the soble grides of division, in order to make the grand and the liberal party the soon of nalious which his repulsed by the law and the strew in your pure heart, beating for glory and all the sould be soon of the soble grides of the sole gri

In the meantime we are informed by the press of the revoit of the garrison at Guaymas and their raising the blaz standard.

The question naturally occurs as to the position taken by the Lerdo party while these open revolutionary acts are being initiated by the Diaz party. It is said that the government complains of the buter apathy of such State Governors as favor M. Lerdo, and that in some cases by acts of omission positive aid and comfort are being given to the revolutionaris. Before the plan of Noria appeared it was supposed that all the opponents to Juacez would join in the revolution, but as that document evidently places M. Lerdo among the meligible to the Presidency the policy of his party seems to be to await events.

restricted who is possible to the participation of M. Lerdo, as well as those of General Dias, in Congress, are now busily engaged in attempting to defeat the government measure, which saks that "ample faculties" be conceded to the Executive to put down the present rebellion. M. Chavers, late Governor of this district, has made a full and eloquent specon sustaining the bill, and M. Martinez de la Torre, who is known as the attorney who defeaded Maximilian, has made a storney who defeaded Maximilian, has made

and Justice, in order to enable him to atthe the revolution, which has already assumed gigantic proportions. You have already been informed by telegraph of the new revolutionary movement in the State of Sonors, which possessed itself of the port of Guayman and all the pecuniary resources it contained at the time, and of the revolt of the garrison of Mazatian, consisting of 300 men, and the establishment at that port of a revolutionary government and set of Quatom House officials. The revolt took piace at Guayman on the 29th of November. The commanding officer of the troops, Miguel Vega, attempted to restrain and control his men at the moment of the revolt, but lost his life in consequence. General Diaz was proclaimed as President of the republic by the revolting forces, and a contribution of \$30,000 put upon the merchants of the city. This amount was ultimately reduced to \$15,000, which sum was immediately paid in, to prevent other outrages as a consequence paid in, to prevent other outrages as a consequency paid in, to prevent other outrages as a consequency of refusal. During the occupation of the port by the rebels the bark Martha arrived, with carge to Messrs. Barting, from whom an advance of \$80,000 on account of customs duties was exacted. Of course all the funds were taken from the public course all the funds were taken from the public offices. Governor Pesquiera, having learned of what had occurred on the 1st of November, immediately started forces on the road for Guayamas to relieve the situation. Accordingly, on the 2d inst, the rebeis embarked in two sail vessels—the Sonora and Oisne—lying in the Barbor, and set sail for Agiampo, where they were expected to disembark and march upon Alamos. The direction of the troops of Governor Pesquiers was changed to and march upon Alamos. The direction of the troops of Governor Pesquiera was changed to Alamos when the sailing of the rebels was made known; but they were too late, as the rebel forces had already occupied Alamos without resistance, after which they again returned to Aglampo and set sail for some other port on the Gulf of California coast. The revolutionists published a plan, which is similar to others already forwarded.

Is similar to others already forwarded.

THE REVOLT IN MAZATLAN.

In regard to the revolutionary movement in Mazatlan the following may be said:—The revolt originated with the garrison and some c tizeus, and, the press says, was achieved without any special disorder and without the sacridee of life. It took place on the 17th of November. General

press says, was achieved without the sarringe of life. It took place on the 17th of November, General Donate Guerra had moved toward Mazatian from Durango to possess himself of this port or induce the garrison to revort. He had with him, it is said, about two thousand five hundred men. While on the road he heard that the movement had been made, and so turned back to met the forces of Governor Rubb, who, it is said, had moved upon Mazatian in order to recover that port. General Guerra's ultimate destination may be the capital of Zacatecas, where 660 of all arms of the governormal forces are now awasting him.

The political plant proclaimed in Mazatian diders from the maintude of the day in that it does not here roughled had caused pluchia as Gevernor of the State of shallos, declared all the late elections null on secouls of the Emails and Mary and the state of shallos, declared all the late elections null on secouls of the Emails and Mary and the state of shallos, declared all the late elections null on secouls of the Emails and Mary and the state of shallos, declared all the late elections null on secouls of the Emails and Allos of the Emails had the shallon of the Tutted State of shallon, declared all the late elections null on secouls of the Emails and Allos of the Emails of the E

forty robels was gallantly repulsed by the local guard. Travellers in Mexico will remember it as the breakisst place between Crisava and Puebla. An important feature in the revolutionary condition of Puebla is the recent revolt of General modriguez Bocarde at Huamantia. He will be remembered as the loyal General who, with 600 men of his rural guard, protected the "conducta" of silver two years ago, when it was threatened by Negrete on its way down to the coast for stipment. The number of troops which General Bocardo has and carries into the revolution is not known yet. He will probably operate in conjunction with Generals Mendes and Negrote against the city of Tuebla.

The CAMPAIGN AGAINST DIAZ.

In regard to the great campaign of the revolution, the one which the government evidently considers most important, that against General Diaz, the indications are, from the news on hand, that the forces of the latter are too inconsiderable to contend with those of the government, and that he has erred in heliaving that the troops of the government would

since, that he might endanger the campaign by rashness.

Both Rocha and Alatorre are now moving upon the capital of Oaxaca from the north on parallel lines, General Diaz moving with them on a centre line and General Rocha being in the main to the east of General Diaz. Rocha's despatch, dated Teotatian, December 3, 1871, states that he has overtaken Diaz's rear guard, under command of Villagelor, and has put it to flight, as it refused battle. A later despatch from Rocha, dated Teotatian, December 6, says that he had a satisfactory encounter with some of General Diaz's cavalry at Cues. General Diaz's

cossion for a similar road, and proposes to rely principally upon toreign capitalists for the secessary lunds. Mr. E. L. Plumb also asks a concessor food from a similar point on the Rico Grande to the Pacilic coast, with a branch road extending to the eapital of Mexico. Ceng a line in continuation of the "international road."

Traffic and passenger travel on the Mexico City and vera Crui Hallroad has been so far comparitively and stored by the revolutionary siste of the county. The work of completung the road is rapidly progressing, and there is every reason to beliava that before a year is past the road will be completed through its entire length. Within the past two months several steam and sail vessels have arrived at Vera Cruz from England with railroad materials, the latest being that of the bark victoria, under which head the Mexican press says:—"The arrival of the material received at Vera Cruz coincides with the grand impulse which is being given to the construction of the railroad, and is an indication that the work will be completed during the year, as the concession requires. We only hope that neither the revolution nor the government will place an obstacle in the way of the prosecution of the work by imposing military service upon the laborar, Several thousand mea are now at work along the uncompleted line."

YANKEES ACCORDING TO MEXICAN PRESS.

The Mexican press has lately been very, much occupied discussing ... probabilities of the success of imponding American fillustreism, in case the present revolution does not terminate at an early moment. Most of the newspapers style it. "Yankee disbuscerism," and this morning's issue of the Revista has a four column edutorial on the subject, it says:—"The Yankees fix their attention upon Mexico rather than the country bordering upon the St. Lawrence, because they find it easier to steal in Mexico than in the latter country," it will pernaps require stronger testimony than the Statement of esingle Mexican newspaper to prove to the world that the people of the

the premises. Another leader, the week previous attacked the stage conveying passengers from Tulancing to Paonuca, robbed the latter and violated the Paymon of a young lady passenger, resulting in the victim becoming insane, in consequence of which she is now in the madhouse in this city. These are specified assets.

[Translated expressly for the New York Herald.]
The following address was delivered by Benito

MORE MURDER AND LYNCHING IN TENNESSEB.

of Negroes Take Three White Men

In the Auslanche yosterday appeared a short paragraph stating that a mob of negroes had hung three white men in Chicot county, Arkansas. From a gentleman direct from the scene our representative last evening learned the following particulars of the horrible afair:

Last Monday week a negro lawrer named Wynn, who came from Washington to Chicot county recently and settled in Late City, had a quarrel in a grocery store, in the latter place, owned by Mr. Cartis Garrett, with Mr. John H. Sanders, an old citizen of the county. At the time Mr. Garrett and another gentleman, named Jasper Duggan, were in the store. The negro (wynn) and Mr. Sanders got into a dispute on the subject of taxation, and words ran high until they clinched when Saunders staboed the negro with a knile, killing him almost instantly. The three gentlemen—Saunders, Garrett and Duggan—were promptly arrested by Sheriff Walker, who locked them up in jail. Neither of the gentlemen offered any resistance. The only charges against Garrett and Duggan were that the former handed Mr. Saunders the knile with which the cutting was done, while the latter stood at the door in such a manner as to prevent wynn's escape. Both gentlemen denied the charge, and expressed thomselves as willing to go into trial at once. That evening an armed mob of negroes entered the town wiln the avowed purpose of hanging the three prisoners. For some reason they did not carry their purpose into execution, but remained in town all night. The next day the Sheriff compromised matters by allowing about fitty megroes to act as guards over the jail. The guard was kept up unth one o'clock last Friday atternoon, when another armed mob of negroes, numbering over one hundred, entered the town. All halloching, yelling, firing off their platols and breathing directives to act as guards over the jail. The guard was kept up unth one o'clock fast Friday alternoon, when another armed mob of negroes, numbering over one hundred, entered the twin the surface of vengance against the whites. Going to Mr.

DECEMBER 25.

1864—The Union forces continued the bombardment of Fort Fisher, but with little effect.
.1860—Governor F. W. Pickens proclaimed South Capinan "a separate, sovereign, free and independent State."

1715 The Fretender landed at Peterhead. Scotland, and formed a court.

142—Sir Isage Newton born.

143—Sir Isage Newton born.

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THE KU KLUX TRIALS.

Full Demonstration of the Political Character of the American Vehmegerichte.

speeches of Coursel for the Prosecution and Defence-Important Argument of Mr. Reverdy Johnson-An Impartial Charge-Verdict of Guilty Against the Defendants.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20, 1871. The widespread excitement created by the Ku Kiux trials exhibits no sign of abstement. As day by day fresh and important developments are elicited from the crowd of witnesses placed upon the stand, the proceedings grow more and more in-teresting. And even the most sceptical are im-pelled to the admission that since the reign of terror inaugurated by the Spanish Inquisition and their terrible mysterious agents the vehimegerichie, never has there been a more complete or more cruel and relentless organization than that of the Ku Klux Kian, The efforts of the distinguished counsel for establish a justification for the "Brotherhood" on the plea of self-preservation rendered necessary by the lawlessness of the armed colored militia, have been completely overborne by the fact that the act and conductacy was in existence at least two years prior to the enrolment of the mili-tia. The Ku Klux commenced operations in 1868, The militia were called out and armed in 1870. The political purpose of the Kian has been indubitably that whatever of lawlessness may be charged to the nilitia, yet that lawlessness was but the expression of an irritation created by the raids and merciless proceedings of the Kian. It is charged by the Kian and urged by the defence that the execution of Jim Williams, alias Rainey, the colored captain of mili-tia, in which the prisoner Robert Hayes Mitchell, consequence of certain threats uttered by the de-ceased. It appears from the evidence, however, nor these threats of Williams were drawn from him by the treatment experienced at the hands of the Kian tinge and my people are whipped, mutiated and outraged, I will call out my company and retailate by killing and slaying "from the cradle up," In his address to the jury to-day Mr. Johnson could not refrain from expressing his abhorrence of the deeds which have been committed by the Klan. Words, he said, failed him in his attempt to give are charged to the Klan of a nature too revolting and too disgusting to be mentioned even at the bar

In his conclusion of the arguments for the prosecution to-day, the United States District Attorney, Mr. D. T. Corbin, directed the special attention of the Court to that clause of the preamble of the con-stitution of the Klan, which declares their resolve to uphold "that constitutional liberty which had been bequeathed to them in its purity by their fore-fathers," What stronger evidence than this, urged the District Attorney, can be adduced of the political design of the Klan, if words convey any meanclare "we oppose and reject the principles of the radical party," what principles can be meant but such as are based upon the inirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments?

of its formation in 1868, and consistently manifested in its operations to the present time, is a political one. "We will make a democrat of you," they detime. "God damn you, will you swear, kneeling and with hand raised, that you will never again vote the radical ticket?" The invariable reply is, "I will do anything to save my life," and the wretched

involuntary perjury.

Your correspondent disclaims all partisan feeling in relation to these trials. His sole aim is to place your readers in possession of the truth as elicited by the daily proceedings of the Court. Notither the government prosecuting officers should bias the mind or blunt the judgment of the conscientions reporter. "Naught extenuating or aught setting down in malice," he should seep ever before him that the press is the tremendous engine by means

reporter. "Naught extenualing or aught setting down in mailee." He should seep ever before him that the press is the tremendous engine by means of which public opinion is moulded, and that by its agency everiasting intamy may blast the reputation of the criminal or a never-fading halo of honor be made to surround the brow of the deserving.

The first prisoner arraigned before this Court under the provisions of the Ku Kux act.—Robert Hayes Mitchell—has to-day been found guisty of the second count in the indictment, "that his defendant and divers other ill-disposed persons of York county, &c., did conspire together, with intent to oppress, threaten and intimidate James Williams, male cilizen, &c., because he executed the right and privilege of voting on the third Wednesday of October, 1870."

Art. Chamberlais, the Attorney General of the State, on Saturday morning summed up the evidence for the prosecution by a splendid display of forensic eloquence and legal ability. He argued that the act of any one of the raiding party bound all the others; that she voice of one of them was the voice of the conspiracy, and, therefore, defendant, although not proven as an active participant in the crimes and ourages perpetrated, was liable under the conspiracy counts of the indictment. Mr. Chamberlain was followed by ex-Autorney General Stansberry for the defence in a speech which can scarcely be considered as condraming the high reputation the learned gentleman has acquired for legal actimen or professional astuteness. The argument was weak, and beyond raising one or two good points as to descriveness of the indictment contained but littly to indicate the result to be attained.

This morning, the weather being mild and the sun shining with cheering prilliancy, the count room commenced to fill at an early hour, and by the time the crier announced that the session was about to commence bad falsed to an unusual extent. Among the notables present were Generals when the foundation of the Confederate appearance leaned greatly to rel

Speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina.

When the Court had been called to order Reverdy Johnson rose and commenced his address to the jury. The enunciation of the learned and venerable gentleman was clear and distinct. He neither faltered nor wavered, and yet, although it might be out a trick of the imagination, there appeared to be a certain constraint in his manner, which seemed to indicate a consciousness of the difficulties of his task.

Mr. Johnson commenced by a direct appeal to the good sense and mative intelligence of the colored men who composed the jury for a fair and impartial hearing. Providence, he continued, for some good purpose, had given to some one complexion, to others another. There were the same instincts, the same love, fear and hope, in the bosons of all. They, the colored people, were entitled by nature's God to all the rights the white man claims. Even ignorance, gross ignorance, may deem their to possess some happiness. The hour which makes man a siave takes all his happiness and half, nar all, his worth away from him, God has declared man to be endowed with centain maliciable rights, and these rights are life and liberty. Without the latter the former is worth nothing. Slavery, in his view, had been the vice of the age. It was fastened upon us by the mother country. It had continued to exist more or less from necessity, how abolition wis to be effected had become a problem. His march of civilization had declared the institution of slavery to be wrong and inhuman. What South Carolina, doubties, imagined herself to be right under the Country. The house are not on the continued to exist more or less from necessity, how abolition was to be effected had become a problem. His march of civilization had declared the institution of the united states. He always believing they were fight. After a brilliant unselly believing they were right. After a brilliant common country is as dear to them as to the confirm one staves. There is now no fear of a return to a state of slavery.

say that they were not knights errant in coming from a distance to defend these men. The Attorney General's duty was due to South Carolina. He is discharging his professional duty; so are we. The attorney General, not not be a supported by the support of the Attorney General, prophesying for him at no distant day a position at the very top of his profession. He then continued. Neither he nor his friend were here to palliate or defend the outrages which had been committed by the Ku Kiux Kian. He had itstened with mamixed horror to the testimony of the outrages committed. They were a disgrace to humanity. The intellects and the humanity of the Ku Kiux must have become deadened by excliment. The voice of conscience, the voice of God, will speak, even if they escape the meahes of the law, and indict its own punishment. He hoped, even against hope, that when they appeared before the bar of God to answer for the crimes committed here the Almaghty may recognize some grounds for pardon. Both he and his colleagues were convinced that the two laws of 1870-71 are subversive to the interests, not only of South Carolina but for even the law. the existence of the conspiracy. Arms had been placed in the hands of the colored people: whether rightly or not he was not prepared to say. The wildest threats were uttered by them; the people became alarmed; conflagrations extended far and wide; the poor whow lying down at night did not know but she might wake to find her nome in flames. What were the people to do? Four of the prosecuting winesses explained 1. If the object of the organization was self-defence. Supposing it was the white burning out the blacks, now different would be the expression of teeling! The object of the raid of 6th March was to seize the guns in the hands of the blacks, now different would be the expression of teeling! The object of the that the object? The assertion was borne out by the testimony adduced. The clime that the object? The assertion was borne out by the testimony adduced. The clime charged of attempting to put down the radical party was counterbalanced by the efforts of the Union League to put down the democratic party. But, suppose the object was to put down radical rule, was not the provocation sufficiently great in the misruic which had increased the State debt from six millions to fifteen or twenty millions? There are bad men in all parties, in these days corruption fills the air, and every day and every hour brings some startling developments which prove faith and honor to be on the verge of destruction. And who is South Carolina? South Carolina aided materially to carry our forefathers through the great revolutionary struggle. South Carolina aided materially to carry our forefathers through the great revolutionary struggle. South Carolina aided materially to carry our forefathers through the great revolutionary struggle. South Carolina aided materially to carry our forefathers through the presence and concluded an address which had been received with marked attention. The addresses of the distinguished counsel for the edicuce in this trial have created considerable disappointment. That they had regarded the Ku Kiux

masterpiece of deliberative reasoning, and is beyond the carping of the critic or the stricture of the barlisad. Without commenting upon the evidence, to which, he presumes, the jury have yielded pattent and concentrated attention, he proceeds at olice to instruct them as to the law, applicable to the evidence, which must guide them in deciding upon their verdict. He defines a conspiracy to be an agreement by two or more persons to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful thing by unlawful mass. The thing to be punished is the unlayful conspiracy, and not the particular acts done in pursuance of it. He then recents to the jury the various gounts in the indictment, reminds them that each member of the association is a conspirator, and personally responsible for every act of the conspiracy and for the sets of each member thereof done by common consent and in pursuance of its illegal purposes, and also for acts done in furtherance of the conspiracy and for the sets of each member thereof done by common consent and in pursuance of the conspiracy and for the sets of each member thereof done by common consent and in pursuance of the conspiracy and also for acts done in furtherance of the conspiracy and for the set of the conspiracy was not filegal when he did join it, if you also find that here he became a member he was aware of the fact or had reason to know that the crue object of the conspiracy was to prevent or hinder like free exercise of the elective franchise by minimation or violence as aforeasid, on account of color, and that he still remained a member and participated in its meetings, and that hough you may also find that alter he became a member and participated in its meetings, and that hough you may also find that here in the trip with the jury find from the evidence that they give franchise by minimation or violence as aforeasid, on account of their color at a future elective secretic from exercising their right to vote on the still which are the ready of the sufferce that they did so conspire and for the s

verdicts. They may had the party gainty generally, or not guilty generally, or they may find him guilty on one count and not guilty on the other. Take the case.

The jury, after a deaberation of about an hour, brought in a verdict of "general conspiracy." This would, not de, however, and slavy were sent back to reconsider their verdict. A second time they came into court with an inadmissible verdict, and as length presented themselves with a verdict of guilty on the second count.

That the Court should be divided in comion in the case before it is not surprising, when it is remembered that Judge Bryan, although an appointe of President Lircoin, is a sative of Sount carelina and imbued with many of its prejudices, while Judge Bond has always been a raid republican. The counsel for the delence have moved for a new tran in the case of Mobert Hayes mitchell, on the ground that the government had no right to challings and set aside a juror when once accepted by the decence, and on account of informality in the rendition of the verdict in the first instance.

I would not close this despatch without making represence to the general courtees and obliging disposition evinced by the others of the Court, and

I would not close this despatch willout making reference to the general courtesy and obtging disposition evinced by the officers of the Court, and especially by shaper Louis E. Johnson, the United States Marshat. The humanity of Mejor Johnson has been signally displayed inroughout the whole performance of his very implessant professional of his prisoners, and he has consequently the respect and esteem of the entire commanity.